FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music- la Senoncutela.

Rooth's Theatre-Dot. John E. Owens,

Rowery Theatre Nock and Nock, &c. Barnum's Great M. Seum, dec. Birs, M. et and tidel. Bryant's Opera House—th. 22, and field. Fifth Avenue Thentre—Division. Grand Opera House-Ellem Oge, Olobe Theatre-Bertha. Globe Theatre—Betha, I line Edwin's Theatre—Opera Beaffs, with Aimes. Niblo's Gardon—Oper American Courin. New York Circus—14th th. opposite Academy of Monte. Clympic Theatre-Hampty Dump St. James Theatre - Operits Troops.

In Francisco ditratrels bei frankar.

Teny Parter's Opera House - Brigham Young, Sc.

Theatre Comique - Warb.
Luion Square Theatre - Estraordinary Novelter.
Wallsen's Theatre - Sounds c.
Wood's Massaum The Box Detector, &c. Matters. Terms of The Sun.

a diffusional regions, in Club partinger, at Club rates, Payment lawars above in savanos. Shy in Stream.

Carlinaw Arramaniana, per line.

Twe lines (1 words) or less.

The line (1 words) or le per Blue.

LARADTA APPENTINEAUSTS CHARGED LINE for the space occupies. Colleged display type may be used in the Works's and Seud-Weekly, without per line for the charge of the charge, at the charge is the charge of the charge space.

The principalities is very by course per line.

ALL Nong operations of the per line of wolld Arabe space.

AUTHORITIMATER IN SERVICE STATES. It could for line.

Por the accommodation of persons residing up own, advertisements for THE EUN will be received at entregular rates at the up-town selverusement office 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, et the junction of Breadway and Sixth avenue, from S A. 2, to 9 P. M.

A New Movement.

A number of prominent and most respect. able citizens of Missouri have organized a new political society which they call the Reunion and Reform Association, upon the following principles:

"1 Support of the Constitution as amended, and reflection of the rights of every citizen numer it.

"2 The discontinuance of all agitation of past

"3. The restoration of fraternal feelings and re-iations between all the people of the Union.

"4. Strict adlerence to the principles of constitu-tional government; opposition to the arrogation of unconstitutional powers in any form, and to every striktary energy ament, upon the legitimate sphere of local self-government. ocal self-toverament.

5. Universal amnesty together with universal

*** 5. Universal anneaty to a state of the public faith and opposition to repudiation in every form.

*** 7. A specsy rosumption of specie payments.

** 8. The medification of the present tariff system.

*8. The modification of the present turn system to a revenue basis

"9. Reduction of taxation.

"10. The modifican of the demo alizing system of Government patronge, and the elevation of the state and of norality in our positical life by a thorough reform of the civil service.

"11. To impress upon all voters the cardinal truth, that with their political rights are coupled political duties, without the performance of which by all good citizens the public interest muct suffer had no thorough reforms can be accomplished and perpetuated.

perpetu ted.

12 We tender our cordial greeting and cooperation to the Reform Associations and all similar
bodies in the United States, organized for the promotion of these objects, and appeal to all publicstricted and patriotic fellow-citzons, irrespective of
party, to unite test efforts for the same end."

These principl s are generally sound, some of them are vital, and they will receive the support of a very large body of citizens. But as the profession of faith of a new party, the platform of the Reunion and Reform Association does not seem to us altogether

The great and over-mastering issue of the m, is much more simple and much more startling than our Missouri friends appear to be aware. It is briefly this. Can bribery, present taking, legislative and executive corruption, Grantism, and Tweedism, be stopped and prevented in this republic? In comparison with this supreme question, much that the Reunion and Reform Association propose to do is of very inferior importance.

Take for instance their proposal to modify the present tariff system to a revenue lasis. Interest of the free-trade theory; but a revenue basis is simply an average of forty per cent, upon all importations, which is about as far from free trade as any system of duties can possibly be. But there is a large and influential class of people whose ideas, carefully matured and conscientiously entertained, are opposed to the free-trade theory, but who are utterly hostile to bribery, present-tak and prostitution of the appointing power, and exery form of corruption; and why should they be spelled from joining in the reform movement by the unnecessary and impractical introduction in a it of the free trade theory? Free-trade may be a good thing, or protection may be a good thing; but is exter of them essential to the stopping of public bribery, fraud, and roldery? If a freetrader's house is turning, will be refuse aid from any protection at who may wish to help him put out the fire? And why drive off the protectionists when the danger of destruction is apon the whole country, and when the very

life of the nation sat stake? Men and Brethren! let us insist with all our might upon that which is essential, and in all other matters leave the widest liberty to Individual opinion and action

Vanderbilt Confiscating the Fourth Ave-

nue and Killing the People. Commodore Vanderbull's scheme of I bringing the Hudson River, Herlem, and New Haven Radrond trains all into one great Union Depot on F rty second street has been accomplished for enough to show that it practically amounts to a conficcation of the whole of the Fourth avenue, from the new depot to the Harlem river. One hundred and eight passenger trains traverse this part of the avenue every day, besides innumerable freight trains. In making up these trains, lecomotives are moving back and forth between Forty-second and Fortyby an erreis all day and all night long, ringing their bells and blowing their whistles to the infinite discomfort

und, covers, at this point, the whole surface of the avenue, and makes crossing it by vehicles so difficult as to be nearly impore the under any circumstances, while the swift-moving trains render the attempt to perform the feat perdous to life and limb. ven persons have neen killed here by ese trains within twelve days, and the only way at present of avoiding further accidents is to treet the avenue as her metically closed and given up to the rail

road companies. An ordinance has been introduced into the Board of Aldermen requiring the speed of he trains on the Fourth avenue tracks not exceeds ven miles an hour. This ordi Buc, if passed, will mitigate, but will not less. In each of four country bouses purchased | Since the war, two malls for grinding sumach injustrations, is also noteworths.

remove, the evil. No matter how slowly the trains run, they will always be a cause of terror and anxiety to those who have to encounter them. We are informed that people having young children are moving away from the neighborhood of the Union depot because of the constant peril they feel their little ones are exposed to, and houses and lots are consequently diminish-

ing in value. What is required is the sinking of the whole railroad bed fourteen feet below the adjacent streets, and the railing of it in, so as to allow of crossing it by bridges. This can be easily done, and we call upon our city authorities to compel Mr. VANDERBILT to do it. As it is now, the whole east side of the town is cut off from the west side, to the great injury of the entire city, by a barrier, to be passed only under penalty of death.

The Spanish Bank of Havana.

Of all the anomalies that the Cuban Revolution has produced, none-except perhaps the conduct of GRANT'S Administration, which owes its existence to the abolition of slavery, and which has systematically end-avored to thwart abolition in Cuba-is more strange than the position of the Spanish Bauk of Havana. With a capital of six million dollars, and an issue of over fifty millions, it pays semi-annual dividends of six per cent., and its shares are quoted at a high premium. It is true that its bills cannot be converted into cash except at a heavy discount and at a serious risk to the presenter thereof of being shot, or sent into exile as an insurgent, and that its dividends are paid in the same irredcemable paper; but, although every merchant in Havana knows the utter worthlessness of these bills, everybody receives them in business transactions at their nominal per value.

The fact is that this unity of apparent confidence and of action on the part of the mercantile community there, is indispensable for their protection. Each of these backers, merchants, or traders knows that the Bank is no more solid than a child's house built of cards, and that the withdrawal of any one element of this farcical confidence would bring the establishment about their ears; but no one aspires to act the part of SAM

We observe that the new Colonial Minister of Spain has presented a bill to the Cortes for the relief of this bankrupt concern. The bill proposes the issue of fifty million dollars of eight per cent. bonds, redeemable in eighteen years, to be called Treasury Bonds of the Island of Cuba, and guaranteed by the national treasury of Spain. The Spanish Government in Cuba owes the Bank some forty-two millions of dollars, so that the proceeds of the contemplated issue of bonds will go-at the market prices of other Spanish securities-but a very little way toward liquidating the debt. The Minister-a neophyte in financial affairs-evidently cal culates on selling them at about par, for he reckons on a surplus of some ten million dollars with which "to meet the expenses of the war before the complete annihilation of the remains of the insurrection."

The slave-trading chiefs of the volunteers, who to day compose in reality the Government of Cuba, and the principal holders of the worthless paper of the Spanish Bank, will doubtless spend money like water in Madrid, and strain every nerve to effect the passage of this bill. They believe that it will saddle upon the national treasury of Spain a debt which they have created for In Boston, a few days ago, ELLERY C. the purpose of enabling them to set the Daniett, the defaulting cushier of the Webster John son were permitted to remain, and, where Spanish Government at defiance; but the experience of three years has opened the This proposal is supposed to be made in the eyes even of Spanish legislators, a large majority of whom see in the failure of Captain-General Dulce and of Caballero DE Rodas to suppress the revolution, and in the open defiance with which the bill for the modification of slavery in Caba has been met by the volunteers, a spirit of rebellion on their part equal to if not more formidable than the open hostility of the Cuban

Judge Blatchford's Gratz.

We are informed that we did not do full ustice yesterday to Judge BLATCHFORD of the United States District Court. We are told that his giving to his Charz-Mr. John SEDOWICK-the monopoly of bankruptcy assigneeships, is not only indecent, as we said it was, this a flagrant violation of law. The Bark, Jutey act vests the appointment

of assignces in the registrars of bankruptcy and not in the judge; and though their appointments must be confirme, by the judge it is plainly the intention of the ac, that this confirmation shall be given, as a man, wof ourse, unless some reasonable disqualification exists. Judge BLATCHFORD, however, some ime aco, notified the registrars of this district that he would confirm the appointment of no ody as assigned but Mr. Supowick, nd of course they could not but submit. He I s therefore guilty of a greater wrong than the State Judges, since they are acting

within their men powers, and he is not. It is to be hoped that Judge BLATCHFORD will see the impropriety of his conduct and of his own accord restore to the registrars the power of appointing assigness, with which the law invests them. Should he not do this, we trust his case may be taken in hand along with that of the State Judges, and he be compelled to reform his ways without delay.

Will They Speak Out?

If fifty of the leading Ro oblicans in the consery who are known to be decidedly hos tile to the reno innation of Gen. GRANT would only speak out promptly and boldly and annoyance of every resident in the onthe subject, they could render his defeat neighborhood. A contained the inthe next National Convention a foregone raised two subjects web of traces conclusion beyond all personners. But if maches above the level of the conclusion beyond all peradventure. But if for two or three months longer they pursua the shilly-shally course which they have pursued for the tast six months, GRANT will stand a good chance to be renominated in spite of their latter-day opposition.

But, though GRANT may be renominated he will not be reclocted; and moreover, he فدخه بعد يتعقا مد أسأن ميثلون جيا وراجه بعد إولان في يا يا كان الله الله الله الله ورواية بال under such circumstances that it will give the finishing blow to the Republ can organi-

Will Dr. HORACE GREELEY see to this natter ere it be too late?

The experiment of treating insane patients in families is being made in Massachusetts, and so far as it has been tried, with encouraging suc-

by the trustees of the Worcester asylum are now living from five to eleven men and women taken from the asylum. Those had been chosen who did not need confinement nor coercion, and whom it was thought safe to leave under the care of trusty women of some experience. The restraint of imprisonment is abolished, they were living as free as if in their own homes, with open fields, sweet country air, and the bright sunshine to render them cheerful and appy. A visitor to these cottages writes to the Boston Advertiser that it is not easy to describe the difference between the looks of their occupants and of those confined in the halls of the asylum. They seemed, almost all, very happy Many of them were busy with the work of the house, or their own work, and all appeared con ented, there being a pleasant home-look about thom-which it was delightful to see. To any one who has seen intelligent and well-bred men and women, so free from any appearance of insanity that a casual visitor might converse with them for hours without observing any indications of a disordered intellect, impatiently pacing up and down the confined wards of an asylum like caged animals in a menagerie, the importance of such a reform in the treatment of the insane, if it is practicable, must be apparent at a glance. For iolent maniaes, of course, a strict restraint is necessary; but this class forms but a small portion of those who compose the population of a

onatic asylum. The Countess DE GENTRE has been tried efore the Correctional Tribunal of Paris and entenced to three months' imprisonment, with a fine of one hundred thousand france, for at tempting to corrupt a public functionary. The public functionary was the inspector of a cattle market, and the manner in which the Countess attempted to corrupt him was by making calvable present to his wife. It will be seen that present-taking by public functionaries or their wives is not considered a reputable practice in France.

One of the sanst burefored swindles over attempted on the Government was the claim of Montana for the reimbursement of expenses al leged to have been contracted in repelling an Inlian invasion in 1867. In April of that year a on named Bozenan was killed by the Indians and another man was wounded, at a point about one hundred and sixty miles from the principal settlements of Montana. This was made a pretext for calling out and arming a force of volunteers consisting largely of Colonels and Brigadier Generals, which was kept in service until October, when it was disbanded, as the War Depart ment could not be induced to recognize any no cessity for its existence. No fighting was done within the limits of the Territory, although the troops managed to make trouble with certain Indians over the border, with whom the Government was exceedingly anxious to maintain peace ful relations. In July, 1870, Congress passed an act by which the United States Government assumed the payment of the expenses incurred by Montana in calling out and sustaining these volum teers, whereupon vouchers from the Territoria Government were presented for payment to the amount of nearly one million dollars. A large part of the claims were for supplies and goods furnished for a bloodless campaign in Gallatin Valley, where not a hostile Indian was seen during the whole time the volunteers were under arms. The patriotic Montana people had furnished the troops with supplies at the mo extravagant prices-flour at sixty dollars a sack and other things in proportion. Gen. HAMPER to whom the claims were referred for investiga-tion, succeeded in reducing them to \$513,000 nd now it is satisfactory to learn that the who mass of vouchers was consumed in the Chicagon configration. It is to be hoped that they can not be replaced. This case illustrates the pur pose of these who are so busy in fabricating Indian outrages where none have occurred, and may threw some light on the conflicting eccounts which come to us concerning Indian affairs in

Arizona. prisonment in the Dedham jail, having been convicted of a violation of the fifty-fifth section of the United States Banking act of 1864. His offence was embezzlement, which he covered by making false entries in the books. DANIELL, when his crime was discovered, surrendered all tages to present, and thousands of dollars to give his property, amounting to about \$80,000, to the away, and who gave them. The only conspicu Bank, the officers of which declined taking any our soldier appointed to office was the rebel Gen steps to procure his arrest. For some weeks it | eral Longstreet. Honorable men have retired was supposed he would be allowed to go his way unmolested; but at last proceedings were instituted in the United States District Attorney's office, which resulted in his arrest and conviction. This case is interesting, as an evidence that respectable transgressors sometimes meet | way to secure a renomination, he evinces the with their deserts in the criminal courts of this | most foolish contempt for our brave volunte

As the recent fire in Chicago will create an extraordinary demand for the labor of carpenters, bricklayers, and other skilled laborers for some time to come, so the conflagrations in the Western forests will make a great deal of work for the lumbermen during the coming winter. In the regions around Bay City, Sherboy gan, Saginaw, and other districts where the fires have raged, preparations are making for the most gigantic lumbering operations the ensuing season, in order to save the trees which have bee killed, but not destroyed, by the fire, and which fact cut down at once will be injured by the worms. This will make work plenty for the se tlers who have been burned out, and doubtless prevent a great des; of suffering which would therwise occur among these who have lost their

Why don't these good men who want to turn Honest Ton MURERY out of the Custon pleased with the cottage he now & suples a Long Branch, because the cellar is rather duron Hony's be utiful chateau and grounds at the Brauc's and present the same to the President, they might carry their point,

At Ironton, in the Lenigh iron region of 'enesylvania, ara enormous beds of hematite re, which are cached after stripping only about twenty-five fet of everlying seil. This ore is worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton delivered at the farus ses. A number of years ago a hardworkin laborer, who had managed to save a little money, bargained for the purchase of severod acres of this land, for which he was to pay \$250; but when he reported the transaction to hi equese, the product woman so bounted him for his foolishness that to keep peace in the family he was obliged to throw up his bargain. The same man is now working in an ore bed for \$1.25 a day, and has assisted in taking out thousands and thousands of tons of ore from the very lanthat he might have had for \$250 if he had not been persuaded to beg off from his contract.

প্ৰাৰ্থাকৈ কৈছিল কেছিল কৰে প্ৰাৰ্থক এক প্ৰাৰ্থক কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ কৰিবলৈ to be the same as that which grows abundantly in Tennessee, and it is claimed that when the latter is properly manufactured it cannot be distinguished from the imported article. Before he war, a quantity of sumach was gathered near Gallatin, north of Nashville, and the leaves were pressed and shipped to England in the expectation of creating a demand for the article there ; but the prices obtained were not encouraging.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

have been put in operation in Tennessee, but there has been but little demand for their product. Perhaps the difficulty is in the method of preparing the article for market. That which comes from Italy is cultivated with great care ; its shoots are cut down every year quite to the root, and after being dried they are chipped or reduced to a powder by a mill, and thus pre pared for the purposes of dyeing and tanning. Sumach, to be considered of good quality, must have a strong odor, a lively green color, be well ground, and free from stalks. If the Tennessee people can produce as good an article for practical use as the sumach of commerce, there is no reason why it should not command an extensive sale and prove an important source of wealth to the State.

The English are grumbling because the Government has discontinued the coinage of the half crown, or two-and-a-half-shilling piece, at the Mint. This modification of the currency has excited considerable discussion, during which the issue of a new tenpenny coin has been proposed, three of which would be equal to the hal crown, and one of which would be equivalent to the French franc. The Times suggests that a useful change in the coinage would consist in transforming the florin, or two-shilling piece, nto a half-dollar piece, or coin worth twenty-five instead of twenty-four pence. If this should be done, and the proposed tenpenny piece be issued, the English would have a silver currency which could be reckoned with equal facility in shillings, dollar, and francs.

One of the most affecting incidents in

VICTOR HUGO'S Miscrables is the death of LE PE-

TIT GAVROCHE. This typical representative of the gamin of Paris follows to a barricade a student who, during an emeuts, bad won his heart by tearing a poster from the walls. The revoluionists can short of ammunition, and the daring little scamp, procuring a hamper, proceeded t fill it with cartridges which he found on the bodies of dead soldiers tring in front of the bar sinede, thus making himself or onspicuous target for the fire of the troops. At last a bullet struck him down; but presently he rose again, the blood flowing from his wound, and, looking in the direction whence the shot had come, was singing gaily when a second shot from the same marksman pierced him, and "this little great soul had fled away." The Communist trials revealed the fact that the race of GAVROCHES is not yet extinct in Paris. After the women had been disposed of, fifteen small boys, of ages rarying from six to eleven, were arraigned with all due formality to answer for their share in the proceedings of the Commune. The scene in court is described as very amusing. There were the seven grave and reverend Judges, with the Judge Advocate on their right and the Registrar on their isit, all in uniforms; two rows of gendarmes carrying bayonets fixed; other soldiers cattered about the hall, and the usual motley udience. Fifteen small heads peering above the prisoners' bar, just where the waistcoat but tons of the members of the Commune used to begin, revealed the presence of the scribbe riminals for whom this formidable preparation and been made. It was proved that all of these vith one exception, had shouldered rifles and ought in military uniform at the barricades, and ome had remained fighting after their seniors ad run away. During the investigation the boys behaved with a nonchalance which would have done credit to Gavnoons himself, and were haracteristically sharp in their answers whe interrogated. Their sentences were various Some were sent home for parental discipline, while others were ordered to be confined for the est of their minority in a house of correction. The soldiers who strained every nerve to

ecure votes for GRANT at the last Presidential lection cannot consistently support him again. It was expected that, as soon as installed, he would remove the Jourson incumbents from office and appoint in their places men who had distinguished themselves in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. The soldiers have have been appointed to fill the vacancies. Numbors of armless heroes, it is true, were permitted to earn a hving by the drudgery of letter-earry ing, but the soft berths of Postmaster and Collector were reserved for the men who had cotfrom the corrupt contest for office, and GRANT, hi present-givers and brothers-in-law, have it al their own way. In thus disdaining the men who placed him in power, GRANT has acted with his usual want of judgment. Working in every other Every town and city has discharged soldiers whose appointment to office would be a gratification to their comrades and to the best portion of the community. Too simple for politicians, too honorable for present-givers, they remain neglected, while a rich army contractor, to whom many a soldier owes his rheumatism, fills the fattest Federal office. With a man of stern honeaty, undoubted loyalty, and republican simpli city presented for their suffrages, the soldiers will have no hesitation in throwing the officeholders' candidate overboard. Dr. House GREELEY would scorn to accept a present while in office would not support his relatives from the public treasury, and would give the soldiers their du share of the public patronage.

We are infermed that the newly-elected Gov. er, or of New Jersey will soon be provided with a

The first place is that of Chance'ler, for which House put up money enough to make Gen. Williamson, Runyon, Gilchrist, and Browning bive Gnaxr a sufficient present? They say he isn't Som named, but to which Cited Justice Becaley will suc. Sad. The Hon. A. O. Zabriskle retires under this arrangement, and the Hon, Cortlandt Parker b not to be the autht of in the relation. The office of If one enemies of Museur would only buy Jon's | Chief Justice thus vacated will be conferred too Se Hon Jose h D. Bedte-thus placing to Viceleaving no se graphical qubice against locating the

Justice Dalrimple may be respectived with the view of inducing the Recublican Senste to confirm the Democratic Chancellor and Chief Justice, if Mr Vanuata ddes not rub out this arrangement. Justica Werdhulk Rapublican, was he saurraede by a Republican from Trenton, should Justice Dal

rimple be set aside. There are many aspirants for the office of Clerk of Supreme Court. Of late years this has come to regarded as the most incrative place in the State and it will be fought over by some of the best me of the sarty. .. The candidates, thus far mentioned are Charles D. Desbier of Middlesex, Root, P. Greek of Union, Thomas Kays of Bussex, Joan Hopper of Passaic, J. V. Dickuson of Salem, B. F. Lee of Camberland, and Holmes B. Murrohy of Monmouth. Thi s a good class of mon, and either of them is we lite i for the post,

There will be three Judges of the Court of Error and eleven Proscentors of the Plans to be appoint during the term. Of the later, those of Essex, Car dear, the Middlack by The Later Control of the A New Attack It is inclinated that Gan-

Grant is a Foot.

From the Indianate is deurnal.

Of the personal integrity of Gen.

presume no man has the arrivest doubt.

Harpen's Monthly for December contains the conclusion of the adventures of the An erican thar marrying him happily, though sudden's, to the let of his choice. An account of Rome, with abundan

Bret Harte's New Volume of Poems. If Mr. Bust HARTE had never written anything better than the verses contained in his new book entitled East and West Poems (James R. Osgood & Co.), his reputation would not be as high as it is We begin to fear that the story of his career as: poet will be like that of the new clock which began by striking tweive and ran down before it eve reached twelve again. It may seem ungracious to assert that a young author's future work will not equal what he has done in the past; yet this depends much upon the character of his past achievements. At no time in Mr. Bryant's career since h wrote " Thanatopais," at the age of nineteen, would it have been in the least derogatory to his fame to say that he would never write another poem of equa merit. And Bret Harte's admirers may flud some satisfaction in entertaining a like view as regarde the elever and widely-known " Plain Language from Truthful James," wherein is portrayed the "Heather Chinee," now so familiar to us all. If they do not we see no other consolation at hand; for all the evidence of the present work is against his ability to maintain the position he has heretofore acquired. In too many of these poems there is mero coarse ces without humor, or depth of feeling, or any po

"lier lover was fickle, and fine, and French; It was nearly a annoted years ago When he sailed away from hec arms—poor weach— With the Admiral Rochambeau." Now the word "wench," which is evidently used ere solely for the sake of the rayme, is commonly applied only to colored women in the United States it is also defined by Webster as "a low, victous, coarse young woman," and the old meaning, which was simply a girl or maiden, is stated to be obso icte. It is never used at the present day in a fa or tole sense except when applied to a negress. W can hardly suppose that our French lover was en amored of a black woman, and we do not think that Mr. Harte inten is to have us understand that she was "low, victous or coarse;" yet he designates a word which compels us to cho between these two meanings. Its use as a poeti archaism is not defensible, for the vulgar sense of the word has become so fixed as to render it abso intely antagonistic to the expression of an attractive

ic thought. Vulgar words are adopted merely to

ocure a desired rhyme. Thus the second stanza of A Newport Romance " is as follows:

We believe that nearly and perhaps quite all the contents of the present volume have previously appeared in print. "The Stage Driver's Story" of the secont of the Geiger Grade is earnestly and dramat ically wid. The picture of the flying coach, at first on three wheels, then on two, and finally on one as it whirls down the steep incline, the horses tear ing madiy on before it is drawn with a nowerful hand. "The Hawk's Nest" is in a similar vein but more sketchy; every reader would not catch the meaning at once. These poems, and one or two others in the book, are very creditable to My Barte; but throughout the majority of them th carelessness of the work is evident and in man

cases wholly inexcusable.

More than once the word "sick" is made to rhyme with "creek." This may be what called an excusable rhyme, but it certainly i not a good one, for it involves an incorrect pronunciation of the word "crees," only in vogue among uneducated or rustic people. Then, again, it is no reason because Whittier made a false rhyme to "been" in "Mand Muller," for other writers to follow the bad example; yet Bret Harte does it Worst of all, in " The Second Review of the Grand

Army" he tells us that—
"out of the misty misulght air
I heard in the distance a trust or olare,
And the wand-ring angle winds seemed to bear
The sound of a far indices g." Now this might very well have appeared in Poly esia, but surely no. 'a North A naric... A referoun "tattooing," which is astred from the verb to fattoe," means the process of colding the flesh by pricking in dye-study, after the custon o the South Sea Islanders. The meening which he attached to it was doubtless that of the noun "tatoo," "a beat of drum at night," which has no corre spendies verb. This mistake reminds us of the use of the word " stale" as an intransitive verb in the last number of the Wasiminster Review. There, instend of the expression, ." the world grows stale," we have "the world stales." Now the intransitive verb "to state" means something that laties and gentlemen are not in the h.b;t of conversing about. as well as comething which it would be exceedingly tifficult for the world to do, and every reader who will look it out in Webster will appreciate the funny character of the mistake.

It is apparent that the true expression of Bret Harte's talent is in prose. " The Luck of Roarin, Camp" is sui generis in American literature. His for ies characterized by the same high and ties. He should direct his energies to tast end rather than to the composition of such carcless verse as this volume for the most part contains.

OUR DEMORALIZED ARMY.

How our Soldiers are Starved on the Frontiers-Preferring Death Rather than their Worse than Haman Slavery. the Editor of The Sun

Sin: Two years ago I enlisted in the regular array, and three hundred of us raw recruits were sent off West; first to Wyoming Territory, and from there to Dikota. We were treated like dors the entire distance. At Fort Buford, D. T., we were worked and

starved to death; and though the dector (the only

white man we had among the officers), reported our white man we had among the officers), reported our case at headquarters bothing was done for us. The bill of fare closely resembled that of Governor's Island only sou climes, for lear we were; getting too fat and sance, hard tack was substituted in place of bread. We were tut on quard every other day, and when not on guard we exchanged our guas for picks or shovels.

The men could not stand all this, with hunting fudiants and everything else, and withough foatteen hunared miles from the nearest settlement, and in a country thick with heatile Indians, many dropped their tools, caught up their rates and started for the States. Some got away, some were drowned in the Missouri, some died or exposure and starvation on the prairies, while more were kilded by the Indians. Any low, out of the three functed near at the cat are rago, considerable less than half that, number is left.

Is left.

I was discharged, thank God, a lew months ago, and when I left trere were three men in the 'crit' for described alone, the most of snem being concommissioned officers. I was requested by the men be one I left to arried to you when I got here and tell you their wrongs and see what you can do not them. They any The aux's influence, and are transfel or it. Theres.

AMUSEMENTS.

Figrence as Bob Brierly, To-morrow afternoon and evening the last per-formances of "Edeen Oge" will be given at the Grand Opera House. Or. Monday evening Mr. Florence will present his admirable portraiture of Bob Bicelly, in Toen Taylor's drama, " The Ticket of Leave Man." This character is one of his very best, and will attract throngs of people. In the present company at the Opera House are many ar-tiss who appeared in this piece when first produced at the old Winter Garlen.

Italian Opera. "Bonnambala" will be performed at the Academy of Music to-night, with Mile. Daval and Signors Capoul and Buongioria, in place of "Mig-non," which is not ready. To-morrow Mile, Nilsson appears in "Travitat," Od Monday "Faust" will be performed, and on Wednessay "Mignon."

The Model Police Surgeon at the Central Office. On Wednesday Mrs. Elizabeth Daley, an actress

while about to take the train at the Hudson River Railroad depot, was siezed with hysterical fits. Sac was conveyed by Officer Toerner to the This marcash introce states a. - Sergeant dam in reme an officer to Thirty-fifth street, near Eighth weener, for Dr. Figs., of the Central Chies. The auctor was out but was expected in shortly. An effort was made to record another physician without avail. The officer again chied for Dr. Frezer and found ism at home. Sergeans James says that the doctor, sithough told that the case was an urgent one, request to go, saving that he are not resist to attend to such case. After a long deny Dr. Otis was found and the suffering worder releved.

Sin: We are vastly amused here at the state.

ent made to you by ex-Senator James F. Pierce o years ago. Had dued the Episcopal Caurch at this place seven years ago, of which official proof can be airmisted if desired. Aside from politics, we think well of "dim" in this village, from which he carpet barged, and will welcome his return, but cannot his with to "pite it on" quite so thick to his later acquired to religionists. Give mm a few more Sex bracks. CANADA T LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y., Nov. 13.

AN ACCIDENT TO HARRY BASSETT.

The Carelessness of Railroad Employees Nearly Resulting in the Loss of a Horse Worth a Hundred Thousand Dollars. On Tuesday last four horses belonging to Col.

deDaniels, including the renowned Harry Bassett and the flying two-year-old Joe Daniels, left Balti more by the 9:10 train on the Baltimore and Wilmington Railway. In the car with the horses were four lads and the foreman of the stable, Mr. Barker, who was in charge. The train arrived at West Philadelphia about half past one, and was then shunted on to a siding; but instead of being prop erly secured, the wheel of the car was merely chocked with a piece of rock, which became displaced by the jar of a passing train, and the siding being on a declivity, the car began to move off at a rapid pace. There being no brakeman on the car to stop it, it ren about a mile and a half down the line, and then came into collision with an oil train which was standing on the rails with a fearful crash, but fortunately without upsetting. The force f the shock was so great, however, that the end of the car was completely stove in, and the horses all thrown off their legs. Joe Daniels was jerked into a burgy which was standing at the end, breaking it to pieces, cutting himsel' badly about he head, and barking his knees. Harry Bassett was rather more fortunate, escaping with the loss of a ooth. His head came into contact with the partitooth. His head came into contact with the partition with such force as to knock one of his front
teeth out. The other horses were only slightly
sliaken, but the boys were badly bruised. Mr.
Barker jumped off the car when he found it was
going last, and was considerably shaken.
If the switch connecting the sliding with the main
line had been shut the car would certainly have been
unset, and the horses rained for life. As it was, they
were, much shaken, and it will take some time for
them to recover from the effects of the so-ident.
Such gross negligence on the part of ruliveal companies ought to be punished.

SPANISH LIARS CONFOUNDED.

The Glorious Victories that a few Occasions nt Bullets Prevented-The Capture of Jiguani-8500,000 of Property Destroyed. By way of Jamaica, we are in possession of ates from Cuba Libro to the 26th uit. The folving official documents from Major-Gen. Maximo lomez, commanding the liberating army in the Eastern Department, give the details of the calon at La Estacada and the capture and sack of he town of Jiguani by Briz. Gen. Callato Garcia, the Spanish official journals of Bavana paraded both these affairs as glorious victories to their rms. At the Estuends they left 89 dead on the field, welle at Jiguani Brig. Gen. Garcia killed over 200 Spaniards, and captured and destroyed property valued at half a million of dollars. The mendacity f the Spanlards is unparalleled, and must ultimately frustrate its own object, the hallucination of the Madras and other governments.

The following are copies of the official documents

received: A BATTLE.

A BATTLE.

Bradquaryers, El Indio, Oct. 26, 1811

I begin by giving you an account of the late military operations in this district, but I am no herrorling give you find details as I should wise.

After some reconneisances made in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba during the months of June and July, in which some losses were inflicted on the enemy, I ordered the Foorth, Fitth, and Sixth Battalions, under the commands of Col. Antonio Macco, Col. Guillermo Moncado, and Col. Silvas Prado, to maren and take position on a line between Santiago and Guantanamo. When this was effected, on the 6th of July, the column, composed of three buttalions, camped in the mountains of Estacada at a pince called La Loma de la Gallata, liardly had the advance posts been occupied before the enemy appeared in considerable force, athecking in front and on both flance.

A PASSE.

Fire was opened or the Soon and the centre of our line, but in a few irror at the first beener of our line, but in a few irror at the first beener general. It hasted fem bours, and never at any moment did the Scaniards again an inch of ground. The excitement of the battle encouraged our men, and, when the Spaniards began to waver, turned their flash. The Spaniards commanders endeavored to draw off their men in good order, but a panic spaniard and the enemy fled in contasion. Our meanury-set them over two leagues. The Spaniards abandons-it their dead, and because their dead their store. It wently four dead norses. We come at their topic I sampled one besides a large quantity of clothing and anguantion. Desides a large quantity of clothing and anguantion (Section).

The following is the official account of the capture of the town of Januari, being a copy of the officed despatch of Brig. Gen. Garcia to Gen. Maximo Gomez:

CAPTURE OF JIGUANI.

District of Jiguani, Oct 6, 1871.

Determined as i was on the 18th ult. to attack the town of Jiguani, I divided my forces, which were composed of the First and Second Regiments of Jiguani and the Second Regiment of Cuba. These regiments were commanded respectively by Maj. Amor Muñoz Benjamin Ramirez, and Lieut thei, Sanchez, and I divided them into the following bat-Amor Muñoz Benjamin Ramirez, and Lieut-toi, Sanchez, and I divided them into tase following battations: One battalion, under command o' Ramirez, was to enter by the Hoighin road, hold it if possible, and at the Saine time draw the fire from the castle on the kill. Another battalion, under command of Cot. Sanchez, I ordered to occupy the plazible that the third battalion, which I accommanded, with maj. Amor Muñoz, was to take the prison and burracks. A fourth, under command of Lieut. Col. Seeira and Maj. Rocada, was to enter the city and take position in front of the anospital. A fifth, commanded by Maj. Saladriga, supported Col. Seeira, and the sixth, commanded by Capt. Cristobal Rodriver, had orders to attack the garrison on the estate of ignatio Casas close to the city.

oven \$500,000 worth of property destroyed At 1 o'clock in the morning all the forces, consisting of about 1,054 men, advanced from their positions and opened a terrible fire upon the enemy, which continued incessantly for two hours. The Spaniards would have been unable to resist the intropitity of our men had they not been reinforced the day previous by a body of \$50 men, who composed the guard of a convoy from Manzanillo. As it was they were reculsed with heavy losses, in three successive charges, which they made upon our men, and eit on each occasion a numeer or their dead on the field. Seeing that I was master of the greater part of the town, I gave the order to retire; after having succeeded under a heavy free of articlery poured on us from the forton the hill, burned and sacked the greater part of the town. The rettest was made in good order, the enemy not daring to pursue us, although our mare; was impeded by a booty of the most valuable kind. We killed more than 200 of their men, took forty stand of arms and captured and destroyed property worth over \$500,000. The report are men, took forty stand of arms and captured and destroyed property worth over \$500,000. The report are mentions the different who distinguished themselves in the fight, and thus concludes: "The enemy reinforced from all quarters attacked me on the evening of the same shay at a nikee called Palmarito juits is a succe estate four issues estored Spaniards referred. The number of graves which they lett indicated that their losses had been considerable.

("space"), CALIXTO GARCIA. OVER \$500,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED ad been considerable.

{-igned}, CALIXTO GARCIA.

Commanding District of digusals.

Can the Tribune Possibly Tell a Truth !

Can the Tribuse Possibly Tell a Truth of Fronthe Peshingo Engle, Nov. 11.

The correspondence of the reporter of the New York Tribuse, who visited Peshingo in person for the purpose of "writing up" the fire, is a very creditable chort as a literary production, but as a collation of lacts, it is filed with simple and marginal or lacts, it is filed with simple and marginal or lacts, it is filed with simple and marginal or lacts, it is filed with simple and marginal or lacts, it is filed with simple and marginal or lacts, it is filed with simple and marginal or lacts, it is filed with simple and in a such the collaboration of lacts, it is filed with simple and in a such that the peshing swilly—lifting simply from northwest to southers. Again: It is easy that the town (Peshingo) "commande tail the lumbering trade of the N rithern Peninsula." Or the from 450,000 to 400 000 000 feet of lumber produced annually by Northelssera Wisconsin and the Union Tellus and it is the lifting profit of a first produced in the last few years from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 for the from 450.000 to 400,000 for the last few years from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 for the from 450.000 or Northern Prennsula of Michigan. If this is the title he intended to convey, it is a most association of its in wisconsili, to fine a large and wisconsiling of the Upper Pennsula of Michigan. If this is the title he intended to convey, it is a most association of its in Wisconsili, to fine a level of Maringan Of the Upper Pennsula of Michigan. If this is the title he intended to convey, it is a most association of its in Wisconsili, to fine a level of Maringan Of the Upper Pennsula of Michigan. If this is the title he intended to convey, it is a most association of the same as that of the Cuicaco fre, and Win. B. Ogien a formulable rival of the Roberts of the Michigan Win. B. Ogien a formulable rival of the Roberts of the Michigan of the

lamily in weath.

This report is by lar the most a child of The four. This report is by lar the most a child of any we have yet seen, and gives the best and most parlosophical explanation of the starting phenomena witnessed by those who saw and of years of abortlanguish and intense suffering crowded not those tight errible hours of the great configeration. The Tribuse will do our people a layor by confinent its likerary malers to Gotham and not sending any more of such internal blockheads to "write us up."

Since We, the Taxpavers' Club of the Third Ward, Long Island City, would like to ask why the Committee on Lamps and Gas of this city dis not publish m these in Limbs and trise of this city distributions the proposals received by them for the lighting of the lamps in this ward, and why the contract was awarded to the highest bidder, at \$25.75, when they had hids offered as low as \$15.90. Gentlemen of the Committee, the money course from us, and in the name of the taxpayers of this city we demand an answer from you, and we shall hook you must eated in the fraud until you give an explanation to the table.

Taxpayers (figs. LONG ISLAND CHY, Nov. 16

A REAL ESTATE OPERATION.

A TRANSCRIPT PROM AN ILLINOIS REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Gen. Grant's Chicago Real Estate-Was this

Deed without a Consideration? CBICAGO, Oct. 19 .- The subjoined document which I have found among the public records of this city, shows a transfer of real estate from Mr. J. R. Jones to Presi ept Grant. This real estate appears to have been conveyed to Gan. Or an without any consideration. The deed is as follows:

This indenture, made this twentieth day of May

This indenture, made this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty ome, between doseph R. Jones and Rizabeth A. Jones, his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Hilmots, party of the first part, and Uryses S. Grant, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, party of the second part witnessets, that the said party of the second part witnessets, that the said party of the second part witnessets, that the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part, the second part to remise, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents do remise, release, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents do remise, release, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed is the second part, is lears and assigns torever, all the right, title, interest, cisim, and demand when the said party of the second part, is lears and assigns torever, all the right, title, interest, cisim, and demand when the said party of the second part of the great part of the wort half of the northwest quirter of the northwest quarter of section fitteen (15), in township tuirty-mass (3) north, range threem east of the third principal meridian containing twenty acres and one hundred and ninety-live thousanding (a) underly design of an arrey, nore of ices; also, an unalivided third part of the west and one hundred and ninety live thousanding (a) one handred and marty live thousanding (a) or an acre, more or less; also, an undivided

se part hereby conveyed by the said party of the part to the party of the second part belong a neretolers held in trust by the said Joseph R.

heen herotolere held in trust by the said Joveph R. Jones:

To cave and to hold the same, to ether with all and singular the appurtenances and privilege terreinte belonging or in may wise fuereunts appertenance, and and the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, he herrs and ussigns forever.

And the said Joseph R. Jones and Elizabeth A. Jones, his wife, party of the first bart, hereby expressly waive and release any and all right, benefit, privilege, advantage, and exemption under or hyritiege, advantage, and exemption under or hyritiege, advantage, and exemption of homesteads from sale on execution or otherwise, and especially under the actentile "An act to exempt anomestead; from saic on execution," passed by the General Assembly of the state of Linnois, A. D. 1851, and approved Feb. 11, A. D. 1851, and an act entitled "An act to exempt homesteads from saic on execution." passed by the development of the first the said values of the first law threes whereof the said patters of the first law threes whereof the said patters of the first

A. D. 1857.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first
part have hereunto set their hands and soals, the
day and year first above written. Signed, seeded, and de avered in the presence of

J. R. JONES. [Seal.] FL-ZABETH A. JONES. [Seal.] (Reverse stemp, 5.c.)

State of Illiania, Gey of Chicago, Cook County,
88.—1, Pallip A. Hoyne, a Notary Paolie in and log
said city of Chicago, in the State aforesid, as hereby certify that Joseph R. Jones and Eighest A.
Jones, his wife, personally known to me to by the
same persons whose ranges are subscribed in the

were a training set, for the uses and purposed rein set training the said blizzboth A. Jones, while of the said blizzboth A. Jones, while of the said set is said blizzboth A. Jones, while of the said set and apart, and out of the userfug of the said strained and the contents and menting or the said strained and the contents and mentioned at heart of writing having been by me fully important to her, and she also by me sing fully important of her rights under the nome-said laws of this State, acknowledged that she had celly and voluntarity expected the same, and relinable her dower to the lands and to enemals are under any and by virtue of all have of this date relating to the exemption of homestoans, while all compassion of her said have all that had all the said ones not wish to retract the same.

Avoid May A. D. 1869. Philade A. Holkes. (Notary 1 seal.) Notary 1 govern-No. 12 613. Split for record May 24, A. D. 1999.

No. 12003 * 18d for record May 22, A. D. 1866, \$120'0 0.8 P. M.

18. 5.T. D. v. 4.0.

State of Initials, County of Cock, M.—I. Norman T., Chaserte, Cierk or the tircuit Court, and ex officion Recorder in and for sate above, and, do hereby certaly that the samexed is a true copy of the record of a certain instrument field in my office on the 221 day of May, A. D. 1869, and recorded in book No. 533 of deeds, on parc 432.

In testimony whereof I have hereful to set my hand affised the said of our said Court, at Call Scall, cago, this 20th lay of Auril, A. D. 1871.

[Seal.] cago, this 20th lay of Auril, A. D. 1872.

Cherk of the Circuit Court and ex officio Recorder

Clerk of the Circuit Court and or officio Re

Led by a desire to ascertain the value of the land hus conveyed, I have examined the Assessor's book to see at what rate this property has been tard. The following is the record which appears in that book:

For State and county taxes (the same lying outs.)
of the city limits).

For state and county taxes (the same lying outside of the city limits).

Sec. 7. R.

Total.

Und. 8. W. 5. W. 5. N. E. 5. 15 95 35-85ac. ... 15 10 15-85ac. .

Mr. Jones is now Minister to Belgium, baving been appointed to that office by President Grant is whether the land here conveyed, without any coideration specified in the deed, forms one of the countless presents be towed upon the great Present

I have also ex mined the chain of title to the and for several steps back of Mr. J. I. Janes, ha no part of the conveyance shows how U.S. Go ever acquired the alleged trust interest in this Grant's name is not meatlaned in any normal of these preceding deeds. I leave the inference to e public and the exponation to Grant's horas of there are any who can explain these hels

"." As we belong to the true fiscals of ProGrant, we will say for him that during the way
peatedly entrouser on the for Mr. Jonatha he in
ed on his account, and that very new-bly this
may have been pirchared in this way. As for

THE EAST SIDE ELORG AND IZING. The Eleventh Ward Democraty Preparing